

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,690

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Baker, Regan To Exchange Their Positions

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, climaxing a major shake-up of his senior advisory team Tuesday, named the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, to switch jobs with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

The announcement means that Mr. Regan will begin his second term without any of the senior White House advisers from his first term.

Flanked by Mr. Regan and Mr. Baker, the president made a hastily arranged appearance before White House reporters to announce the switch, which aides said he had approved only the day before.

Mr. Regan said the switch would take effect upon Mr. Baker's confirmation by the Senate.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, quoted Mr. Regan as saying that "I am the author" of the idea. Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Regan went to Mr. Baker before the New Year's holiday and suggested that they switch positions.

Mr. Baker had made it known that he wished to serve only four years as the president's chief of staff and that he wished to move to a cabinet-level position.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Regan would not have made the proposal if the deputy White House chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, wanted to be chief of staff. But Mr. Deaver, who was told of the idea, said he wanted to leave the White House for the private sector, where he is expected to take a lucrative job in public relations.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Deaver accelerated the announcement of his resignation last week to clear the way for the Baker-Regan swap, although the president was not informed of the possible switch when he accepted Mr. Deaver's resignation.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Regan then agreed on the plan, Mr. Speakes said, but the idea was taken to the president only Monday by Mr. Deaver. Mr. Speakes said the president approved it late that day.

In a statement released by aides, it



President Reagan announced Tuesday that James A. Baker 3d, left, the White House chief of staff, will exchange positions with Donald T. Regan, right, secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Regan said both he and Mr. Baker would be "accepting new challenges. Since each of us has had a great deal of exposure to the other's work, the transition should go smoothly."

With the resignations of Mr. Deaver and Interior Secretary William P. Clark, who have worked for Mr. Reagan for almost two decades, and the renomination as attorney general of Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president and another longtime Reagan adviser, conservatives had expressed concern that moderates in the White House would be replaced by Mr. Baker.

Flanked by Mr. Regan and Mr. Baker, the president made a hastily arranged appearance before White House reporters to announce the switch, which aides said he had approved only the day before.

Mr. Regan said the switch would take effect upon Mr. Baker's confirmation by the Senate.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, quoted Mr. Regan as saying that "I am the author" of the idea. Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Regan went to Mr. Baker before the New Year's holiday and suggested that they switch positions.

Mr. Baker had made it known that he wished to serve only four years as the president's chief of staff and that he wished to move to a cabinet-level position.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Regan would not have made the proposal if the deputy White House chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, wanted to be chief of staff. But Mr. Deaver, who was told of the idea, said he wanted to leave the White House for the private sector, where he is expected to take a lucrative job in public relations.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Deaver accelerated the announcement of his resignation last week to clear the way for the Baker-Regan swap, although the president was not informed of the possible switch when he accepted Mr. Deaver's resignation.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Regan then agreed on the plan, Mr. Speakes said, but the idea was taken to the president only Monday by Mr. Deaver. Mr. Speakes said the president approved it late that day.

In a statement released by aides, it

U.S. Public Skeptical on Arms Talks, Poll Shows, but Reagan Rates High

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The American public is deeply skeptical that President Ronald Reagan will achieve an arms agreement with the Soviet Union during his second term, although it backs his handling of relations with Moscow and voices confidence that he wants an agreement, according to a New York Times-CBS News survey.

More broadly, the poll reveals that the public's fear of nuclear war has diminished somewhat over the last four years and that more people now believe the two superpowers are roughly equal than held that view in 1981.

The survey, taken from Jan. 2 to 4, indicates that, in spite of the wide publicity being given to the current arms talks in Geneva, public expectations are modest. It

found that only a fraction expects the Geneva sessions to produce more than arrangements for further negotiations. Over the longer run, moreover, only one-fourth of the public believes an arms agreement will be achieved within four years.

The president's plan for an anti-missile defense system, a central issue in the talks, received ambivalent reactions. Despite challenges from some scientists and politicians that a full space-based defense shield is not feasible, the survey found that most people believe the plan would work. Yet majorities also fear that the program will make the arms race more dangerous and will not be worth the projected at \$26 billion over the next five years.

Evenly accepting the notion that this program could become a bargaining chip with the Russians, a modest plurality believes it will make negotiating easier. But considerably more people feel the chances of agreement would be substantially increased by annual meetings of Soviet and American leaders.

The survey found, for example, that 29 percent of the people consider nuclear war either very or fairly likely in the next decade — down from 47 percent in a Gallup poll in June 1981. Similarly, 52 percent say it will never happen, 14 percent say it will never happen, 14 percent say agreement will come when the world changes, and the rest voiced no opinion.

In his first term, Mr. Reagan said his acceleration of military spending would improve chances for an arms agreement and close to four in 10 people agreed. But a larger body, roughly half the public, said the Reagan buildup had either made an agreement less likely or had made no difference.

Nonetheless, public jitters about nuclear war have eased, the nation seems slightly more at ease about the nuclear balance and there is less public pressure for more nuclear weapons.

Yet apart from specifics of arms control issues, the survey indicates the strength of Mr. Reagan's political position as he tries to revive U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

Mr. Reagan won his strongest approval ratings for his handling of the presidency and his handling of foreign policy since the early weeks of his first term.

Overall, 65 percent of the respondents approve his handling of foreign policy, and 60 percent on relations with Moscow, all notable improvements from before his re-election in November. His political support was so broad that Mr. Reagan even received approval from 51 percent of the people who say they are liberals, from 30 percent of blacks and from 20 percent of those who voted for Walter F. Mondale.

Moreover, in early 1981, 52 percent of the public favored seeking superiority over Moscow, but today 50 percent say parity should be the nation's goal, and 37 percent still favor seeking superiority. In addition, roughly 60 percent now say both sides have so many nuclear weapons that it does not really matter which country has more.

Generally speaking, men were considerably less likely than women to fear nuclear war, more inclined to believe that the space defense system would work and provide useful leverage in current arms talks, more prone to think the Reagan arms buildup had increased chances for agreement, but also considerably more willing than women to believe that Soviet leaders really want an arms agreement now.

Nearly three-fourths of the public credited Mr. Reagan with sincerely seeking an arms agreement and seven in 10 people said the

weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) overnight. It dropped to zero degrees Fahrenheit (minus 17 centigrade) on the Iripari plain east of Naples, where thousands have been living in makeshift houses since the 1980 earthquake.

The French Transport Ministry ordered all Paris subway stations to remain open Tuesday night to shelter vagrants and homeless from the cold. Most of the 24 deaths reported in France were of homeless, elderly persons or those living in inhumed quarters.

Snow-covered Italy reported at least eight deaths caused by the weather. The Arno River in Florence was frozen for the first time since 1979. Siena's Piazza del Campo lay under 3½ inches (10 centimeters) of snow.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

Japan's Space Pioneer

Japan launched its first deep space probe Tuesday. Called Sakigake, or Pioneer, it is part of the international Halley's Comet Survey Project organized by the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Space Agency and Japan. The comet's orbit brings it closest to the sun in March 1986. Sakigake will pass within 3.7 million miles of the comet and is to return data about the interaction between it and the sun.

Death Toll Approaches 80 in European Cold Wave

United Press International

LONDON — The death toll in Europe's cold wave climbed to around 80 on Tuesday with temperatures in a half-dozen countries at their lowest readings in decades.

France, Italy and Spain were the hardest hit in southern Europe with at least 39 weather-related deaths. The cold swept across the Mediterranean to Algeria where at least 26 persons were reported killed in a week of snow, flooding and subzero temperatures.

Northern Europe also suffered unusually severe conditions. At least seven persons were reported killed in West Germany, three in Austria and three in southern England.

Swiss police said that they feared that three skiers missing in the central Alps since Sunday were dead.

Snow-covered Italy reported at least eight deaths caused by the weather. The Arno River in Florence was frozen for the first time since 1979. Siena's Piazza del Campo lay under 3½ inches (10 centimeters) of snow.

More heavy snow, accompanied by thunder, returned to Rome Tuesday. Newspapers there reported 700 people hospitalized in two days with broken bones and sprains from falling on the ice.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

More heavy snow, accompanied by thunder, returned to Rome Tuesday. Newspapers there reported 700 people hospitalized in two days with broken bones and sprains from falling on the ice.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

More heavy snow, accompanied by thunder, returned to Rome Tuesday. Newspapers there reported 700 people hospitalized in two days with broken bones and sprains from falling on the ice.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

The weather warmed up slightly in West Germany on Tuesday, but no break was forecast in the cold wave. Two thousand people were without water in Breckerfeld in Sauerland when two water mains burst. A tug pulled free a grounded U.S. tanker before its 60,000 tons of North Sea crude could spill in the mouth of the Elbe River.

It snowed again in much of England for the fourth day in a row. The temperature dropped to 3 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 16 centigrade) in eastern England, and trucks broke down when diesel oil froze in their fuel tanks. Motorists gave up trying to start their cars when the door locks froze.

A half-dozen major soccer games were canceled throughout the country.

In Spain, at least seven persons froze to death in Barcelona and Madrid. Farmers said they feared frost damage to the Valencia orange

crop, and officials said they wanted the region declared a disaster area. They estimated that the cold temperatures — the worst in 29 years in some places — caused \$11 million in damages to fruit and vegetables.

</

Polish Captain Implicates Minister In Plot, Then Changes Testimony

United Press International

TORUN, Poland — A Polish secret police captain accused of murdering a Roman Catholic priest gave contradictory testimony Tuesday, first saying that a government minister had ordered the killing, then that his immediate superior was the sole instigator.

But Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski admitted kidnapping the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko because Poland's minister of the interior had thwarted other plans to discipline the priest, an outspoken supporter of the banned trade union Solidarity.

"I now realize that there was no top level from where the orders came," said Captain Piotrowski, who with two police lieutenants and a colonel is charged with the Oct. 19 kidnapping and murder of Father Popieluszko.

Referring to his co-defendant and immediate superior, Colonel Adam Pietruszka, the department head in the Interior Ministry who is charged with instigating the crime, Captain Piotrowski said, "The only top level was Pietruszka."

Captain Piotrowski testified earlier that before and during the murder he was convinced that the orders to abduct the priest were issued from at least the level of deputy minister.

The body of Father Popieluszko, who was beaten and strangled, was found in a reservoir Oct. 30.

Captain Piotrowski said he was pleased not guilty and that he was



Grzegorz Piotrowski

made a sign above his head indicating superior authorities.

The captain said that Colonel Pietruszka and General Platek wanted to silence Father Popieluszko and another pro-Solidarity priest, the Reverend Stanislaw Makowski.

He said the colonel told him, "We need to shock them in such a way so that the shock will verge on a heart attack."

He said he received Interior Ministry approval in May to counter Father Popieluszko's involvement in distributing Solidarity literature, but that the interior minister, Czeslaw Kisielewski, ordered that no action be taken.

A co-defendant, Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski, said Monday that he gathered from conversations with Captain Piotrowski that senior Interior Ministry officials approved of the abduction, and expected the priest to be beaten and possibly die from a heart attack, as his health was frail.

"If that happened, he had permission to get rid of the body by dumping it in the water," the lieutenant added.

Lieutenant Chmielewski retracted a statement made during pretrial investigations that Captain Piotrowski had told him Colonel Pietruszka and Wladyslaw Ciaslon, a vice minister of the interior, had plotted to abduct Father Popieluszko. "The name is straight out of my imagination," the lieutenant said, referring to Mr. Ciaslon.

Captain Piotrowski recalled a conversation before the murder with Colonel Pietruszka and General Zenon Platek of the police, who has not been charged. The captain quoted Colonel Pietruszka as saying of the abduction plan, "I don't have to tell you, comrade, that this decision comes from the highest level." He said the colonel

guilty only of taking part in "certain operations."

But he admitted, beating the priest and dumping his body in a reservoir. A judge dismissed his not guilty plea as illogical.

Captain Piotrowski recalled a conversation before the murder with Colonel Pietruszka and General Zenon Platek of the police, who has not been charged. The captain quoted Colonel Pietruszka as saying of the abduction plan, "I don't have to tell you, comrade, that this decision comes from the highest level." He said the colonel

U.S. Priest, Head of Relief Unit in Beirut, Is Kidnapped

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A Roman Catholic priest working for a relief agency was kidnapped by gunmen Tuesday morning, the fifth American to disappear on the streets of West Beirut in 10 months.

Witnesses said about eight men carrying automatic rifles grabbed the priest from his car as he was driven to his relief offices in the mostly Moslem western sector of the Lebanese capital.

The kidnapped priest was identified as the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, 50, of Joliet, Illinois. He worked for Catholic Relief Services, which has been providing aid to war refugees and other victims of the strife in Lebanon.

Reverend Jenco's kidnapping came less than 12 hours after a Swiss diplomat was released after being kidnapped and held for four days.

Eric Wehrli, Switzerland's acting charge d'affaires, had been chased down by a carload of gunmen in West Beirut. He was freed Monday night in the offices of Nahib Berri, leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia.

Amal officials said their men had spotted the hideout where Mr. Wehrli was being held and freed him when he was being put in a car to be taken somewhere else. The Amal officials said his abductors fled.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese government managed, after months of argument, to send 200 paramilitary policemen about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Beirut in the first stage of a long-heralded peace effort. The policemen of the Internal Security Force are to clear the way for the deployment of troops to open the coastal highway to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, which



Eric Wehrli, the Swiss chargé d'affaires who was held captive four days, leaving his Beirut apartment Tuesday.

has been blocked by feuding Druze and Christian militias.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

■ UN Aide to Join Talks

Brian E. Urquhart, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, will go to the Middle East in an attempt to breath new life into the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, a UN spokesman said Tuesday. Agence France-Presse said Mr. Urquhart is expected to leave for the area this weekend.

■ French Officer Killed

An officer with the French observer force in Lebanon, tentatively identified only as Lieutenant Colonel Guino, the group's deputy commander, was shot to death Monday night in West Beirut, security sources said Tuesday, according to Reuters.

■ Israel Delays Return

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Israel said Tuesday it would not return to the withdrawal talks with Lebanon on Thursday because of "stalling" by the Lebanese.

Senior defense officials said members of the Israeli cabinet will meet Wednesday to begin discussing what Israel should do next regarding a withdrawal from Lebanon. They emphasized that they were not permanently walking out of the United Nations-sponsored talks, but reviewing their options in view of what they see as a total lack of progress.

U.S. Social Security May Feel Budget Ax

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is prepared to consider a freeze on Social Security cost-of-living adjustments, but only if congressional Democrats endorse such a move and take it out of the area of partisan politics, a senior White House official has said.

The official made the comments at a briefing Monday as two key Republican senators and the House Republican leader raised new warnings that cuts in military spending would be necessary to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The senior official said the decision by Senate Republicans on Friday to draft their own package of deficit-reduction measures before Mr. Reagan formally submits his budget on Feb. 4 was not a repudiation of or a setback for the president.

"What they are doing has our cooperation and approval," said the official, who met with reporters on the condition that his name not be used. "We all recognize it will take a coordinated effort to pass any budget this year. We want to involve them early, and they all understand that the president's approval will be necessary for their success."

The official also said that Mr. Reagan intended to make a "major effort" for tax simplification this year. But the president wants to conduct extensive discussions and negotiations with Congress before submitting a proposal, he said.

On the politically sensitive question of Social Security cost-of-living adjustments for inflation, the official appeared to suggest a slightly greater degree of flexibility on the president's part, without contradicting Mr. Reagan's 1984 campaign to oppose any reductions in Social Security benefits.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, and other



Robert H. Michel



Barry Goldwater

Republican senators have said that a one-year freeze on Social Security cost-of-living adjustments, which would save about \$6 billion, might be necessary to reach the spending-reduction targets and to be equitable with freezes in aid programs for low-income people that the president is expected to propose.

The official said Mr. Reagan would not recommend any such Social Security freeze and "would work actively against it, unless the leadership of both parties came forward with it."

"This is a pledge Ronald Reagan is not going to break," he said. "But if there is an overwhelming consensus in Congress, he added, then 'he would obviously have to consider it.'

Mr. Reagan's position reflects two political sensitivities: first, to his 1984 campaign promise; sec-

ond, to the memory of the way in which congressional Democrats used a 1981 Reagan proposal to trim selected Social Security benefits as a major issue in the 1982 midterm election campaign.

Top House Democrats have said they would oppose a Social Security cost-of-living-adjustment freeze unless Mr. Reagan recommended it. Monday, the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, threw cold water on the idea as well, saying that "we have to honor" the president's statements that such a freeze would be "off-limits."

The official signaled the White House's readiness to bargain with Congress on another politically sensitive issue, farm price supports. He said Mr. Reagan has given his approval to a budget proposal that would cap the amount of "deficiency" payments or loans a farmer

could receive from the government. Mr. Michel, Mr. Dole and other top congressional Republicans have suggested that there will be further cuts in projected military spending, but the White House official said that Mr. Reagan was not reviewing defense outlays. He conceded that many of the Republican legislators "have different ideas" from the president on that issue.

■ Senators Join Michel

Mr. Michel renewed his warnings on Monday and was joined by two influential senators, United Press International reported from Washington.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, the Senate's new assistant majority leader, said the goal now was to balance the budget by 1990, with cuts in military spending a necessary part of the picture.

"We're going to have to cut the defense budget," he said. "There isn't any question about that."

Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican, the new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Monday there were about 10 bases "we don't need." Additional savings, he said, could result if all basic pilot training were put under a single command.

Mr. Goldwater, during a brief session of the Senate, said closing about 10 bases would result in some added costs in the first year, but save about \$1 billion a year after that. He did not name any specific bases as candidates for closure, but his comments indicated that he was referring to bases in the United States rather than abroad.

In calling for the merging of basic flight training, Mr. Goldwater, a retired air force reserve general, noted that the air force, army and navy all have their own separate pilot training programs.

"We don't need that," he said. "We only need one training command."



Geraldine A. Ferraro and her husband, John A. Zaccaro.

United Press International

Ferraro's Political Future Clouded

But Experts Differ on Fallout From Husband's Guilty Plea

By Frank Lynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Geraldine A. Ferraro's political career has been damaged by the indictment and guilty plea of her husband, John A. Zaccaro, Democratic politicians and political consultants said. But that was referring to bases in the United States rather than abroad.

In calling for the merging of basic flight training, Mr. Goldwater, a retired air force reserve general, noted that the air force, army and navy all have their own separate pilot training programs.

"We don't need that," he said. "We only need one training command."

quest, according to an attorney, Arthur L. Liman.

Mr. Zaccaro pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of fraud in connection with the proposed purchase of five apartment buildings. The charge is punishable by up to a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine but the judge indicated he would not sentence Mr. Zaccaro to prison.

The assessments, which ranged from "too early to tell" to "deadly," were significant because Ms. Ferraro has hinted that she might challenge Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, next year.

Ms. Ferraro did not appear with her husband at his booking and arraignment Monday at his re-

quest that was the subject of the district attorney's investigation. John to help a client and in doing so committed judgmental error. He has freely admitted his mistake and for this I am proud of him."

Ms. Ferraro was not available for comment on her plans. But other Democrats were not reticent about discussing the effect of her husband's guilty plea on her career.

"I think it has a tremendous impact," said Stanley M. Friedman, the Bronx Democratic leader. "It's unfortunate and sad, but it's the facts of life."

Terry Michaels, spokesman for the Democratic National Committee, added, "There was nothing to suggest that Geraldine has not adhered to the highest ethical standards in her own personal and public life, and that's how she should be judged if she seeks public office again."

But Mr. Michaels cautioned that Ms. Ferraro could lose support from those voters who will "use any excuse" not to elect a woman.

Ethan Geto, a political consultant, said Mr. Zaccaro's legal problems would have a "deadly" impact on Ms. Ferraro's political career.

The new laws also make it substantially more difficult to take advantage of income averaging and they tighten the rules for claiming both the investment tax credit and depreciation for automobiles used in business.

All contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts must now be made no later than the filing deadline for the tax return for that year — April 15 for most taxpayers — even if the individual takes the automatic two-month extension available to Americans abroad.

On the plus side, the holding period to qualify for favorable tax treatment as long-term capital gains has been reduced from one year to six months for assets purchased after June 22, 1984.

The exclusion for housing costs remains in effect and Americans abroad who are able to benefit from this may exclude costs over \$6,604 for 1984.

Under the 1984 act, some Social Security benefits will now be taxed if other income is "substantial."

Income will be considered "substantial" if the total of one-half the Social Security benefit plus all other income, earned or unearned, exceeds \$25,000 for an individual and \$32,000 for a couple filing a joint return. This includes the excluded foreign earned income, tax exempt interest and the married couple deduction.

Another provision adds new tax liability for no-interest or below-market-rate-interest loans made after June 6, 1984, with imputed in-

terest at market rates considered as income to the lender.

The new laws also make it substantially more difficult to take advantage of income averaging and they tighten the rules for claiming both the investment tax credit and depreciation for automobiles used in business.

One provision in the 1984 Tax Reform Act freezes the foreign earned income exclusion at \$80,000 through 1987. Without the freeze, the exclusion would have been \$85,000 for income earned in 1984, \$90,000 for 1985 and \$95,000 for 1986. These increases now will take place in 1988, 1989, and 1990.

The exclusion for housing costs remains in effect and Americans abroad who are able to benefit from this may exclude costs over \$6,604 for 1984.

Under the 1984 act, some Social Security benefits will now be taxed if other income is "substantial."

Income will be considered "substantial" if the total of one-half the Social Security benefit plus all other income, earned or unearned, exceeds \$25,000 for an individual and \$32,000 for a couple filing a joint return. This includes the excluded foreign earned income, tax exempt interest and the married couple deduction.

Another provision adds new tax liability for no-interest or below-

market-rate-interest loans made after June 6, 1984, with imputed in-

Ski weeks
SF 1500.-(all inclusive)
from January 6 to February 3
and March 3 to 17.

PALACE HOTEL GSTAAD SWITZERLAND
Please call:
Phone: 030/3131 Telex 922 222
or
The Leading Hotels of the World

PIAGET



Piaget
Monte-Carlo

3, avenue des Beaux-Arts

MONTE-CARLO

Beverly Wilshire Hotel
IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES
Wilshire Boulevard at Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212
(213) 275-4282 Telex 698-220

The Leading Hotels of the World
London (01) 383-3050
Frankfurt (069) 29 04 71
Hong Kong (5) 22 11 42

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVEST IN THE USA

Europe's No. 1 Organization specialized in the women's Physical Fitness field, 10 Centers in Switzerland and a total of 82 Centers in Europe.

EXCLUSIVE LICENCES NOW AVAILABLE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

No previous experience necessary. We set up your Center for you, train your personnel, and help you to re-locate.

EXCELLENT EARNING POTENTIAL

To qualify you must apply in person at our main offices at Zurich, Switzerland, and at the same time you can visit several operating Centers.

Call Zurich (01) 4816466 for further information.

Mr. Rosano

BELFIMA HOLDING AG

KILCHBERGSTRASSE 124 8060 ZURICH

TEL. 01/4816466 TELEX 815 085 EURA

SWITZERLAND

POBOWORLD

INTERNATIONAL GEMMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
CERTIFICATES ACCEPTED AND
RECOGNIZED ALL OVER THE WORLD

ANTWERP NEW YORK

ONE WEEK INTENSIVE DIAMOND AND COLORED STONES COURSES.

For more information:
Schepstraat 1/7 - 2018 Antwerp
Tel: 03/232.07.58 Belgium

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Appears every

WEDNESDAY

To place and advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements) on:

Max FERRERO,
181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel: 747.12.65. Telex: 61359.

**

U.S. Social Security May Feel Budget Ax

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is prepared to consider a freeze on Social Security cost-of-living adjustments, but only if congressional Democrats endorse such a move and take it out of the area of partisan politics, a senior White House official has said.

The official made the comments at a briefing Monday as two key Republican senators and the House Republican leader raised new warnings that cuts in military spending would be necessary to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The senior official said the decision by Senate Republicans on Friday to draft their own package of deficit-reduction measures before Mr. Reagan formally submits his budget on Feb. 4 was not a repudiation of or a setback for the president.

"What they are doing has our cooperation and approval," said the official, who met with reporters on the condition that his name not be used. "We all recognize it will take a coordinated effort to pass any budget this year. We want to involve them early, and they all understand that the president's approval will be necessary for their success."

The official also said that Mr. Reagan intended to make a "major effort" for tax simplification this year. But the president wants to conduct extensive discussions and negotiations with Congress before submitting a proposal, he said.

On the politically sensitive question of Social Security cost-of-living adjustments for inflation, the official appeared to suggest a slightly greater degree of flexibility on the president's part, without contradicting Mr. Reagan's 1984 campaign to oppose any reductions in Social Security benefits.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, and other

Film Editor Asserts He Warned CBS Of Flaws in Westmoreland Program

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The film editor for the CBS documentary at issue in William C. Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit has testified that he warned George Cile, the producer, before the broadcast that Mr. Cile was jeopardizing the project and "destroying the credibility of

Mr. Cile, General Westmoreland's final witness as the trial entered its 13th week, also said that Mr. Cile and others at the network refused to listen to his warnings about flaws he believed were developing in the program which was

Mr. Cile testified that one CBS official said "don't get involved" when Mr. Cile complained that Mr. Cile's thesis for the show, titled "The Untold Story," was not being fully presented in the program.

Mr. Cile, a free-lance employee for CBS from 1978 to 1982, also described his role as a sound technician during a screening of the program for Van Gordon Sauter, the president of CBS News.

At the screening, Mr. Cile testified that Mr. Cile ignored witnesses who contradicted the CBS account while "coddling" those who supported it.

Mr. Cile, as he prepared to open the defense case, said the general had not shown that the report was false nor that CBS broadcast a false report knowingly or recklessly.

"CBS had more than ample reason to be convinced," the report was true, Mr. Cile said.

"Did he do that?" Mr. Cile asked.

"Yes," Mr. Cile said. "Mr. Cile told me he was deciding what was accurate and what was not."

Mr. Cile made it clear that he thought many of Mr. Cile's methods were unethical and not up to David Boies, the CBS attorney, tried to attack Mr. Cile's credibility by demonstrating the two men had a personality conflict, citing an interview that Mr. Cile gave after the broadcast.

Mr. Cile acknowledged he had said that Mr. Cile was "a social pervert," and that by the end of

the screening, Mr. Cile had told Mr. Cile to "stop it."

Meanwhile, the U.S. magistrate on Monday refused to dismiss charges against the three and a fourth person charged in the bombings of medical facilities that perform abortions.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Progress or Sanctions

The courageous and irrepressible Bishop Desmond Tutu, back now in South Africa, has made use on home ground of the status and protection accorded by his Nobel Peace Prize. Addressing the foreign companies that do business in his country, he demanded that they actively work for far-reaching social change. If there is not fair progress in two years, he stated — and here he was bumping against a law that criminalizes advocacy of sanctions — "the pressure must become punitive and economic sanctions should be applied." The particulars remain to be elaborated, but the heart of the Tutu appeal makes good sense.

Foreign firms are a small but influential sector. Under the Sullivan principles, written by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, an effort has been made by some of the U.S. firms to become what Americans would call equal opportunity employers. Building on this base, Bishop Tutu seeks to enlist all foreign companies and to induce them to tackle larger issues: abolition of the migrant labor system, housing black workers with their families, ending the pass laws, broadening union rights, advancing black education.

Will it work? The Sullivan principles have helped, although they have had too little steam behind them. A more sustained approach is needed. American firms, which operate in another political environment at home, may turn

out to be more responsive than European and Japanese firms, but all should be held accountable. For the premises of the Tutu proposal are unassailable. One is that companies profiting from the cheap black labor that apartheid makes available have a moral obligation to combat the iniquity of the system. The second is that the companies are in fact operating in a society open to change by their exertions — not wide open, not easily open, but open to purposeful, persistent reform all the same.

Therein lies the fragility of Bishop Tutu's position. Many whites regard him, falsely, as a carrier of revolution. Many blacks see him as one who does not understand that the time for reform is past. He hopes against hope that they are wrong. But, evidently to accommodate their impatience, he declares that if his reformist approach does not bear early fruit, "the pressure must become punitive."

Just what the effect of sanctions would be on white privilege is much debated. There can be no question, however, that the immediate punishment would fall greatly on blacks who depend on the white-run South African economy for their livelihood and for what opportunity is open to them. It is precisely to forestall the possibility of such a deepening crisis that Bishop Tutu calls on the foreign companies to play a larger role.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Mischief in Yugoslavia

Writing a master's thesis at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, can be a risky business if you are a Yugoslav. Milan Nikolic, a 37-year-old sociologist, is threatened with jail in Belgrade because he "falsely asserted" in his thesis two years ago that Yugoslavia's ruling party was "firmly Stalinist" in 1945. Worse, he is accused of letting others read an article about the Kosovo region that gives a "false account" of boundary changes during the Balkan wars of 1912-1913.

Nonsense like this is solemnly paraded in indictments of Mr. Nikolic and five other Serbians now on trial for allegedly organizing to subvert and overthrow Yugoslavia's Communist state. No evidence has been produced in open hearings that any of the Belgrade Six planned or advocated the use of violence. What the state finds intolerable is their private discussions of politics in an informal "Free University" founded by teachers expelled from official universities.

The case against Mr. Nikolic betrays the regime's desperation. That Brandeis master's thesis was written in English and kept in his desk until the secret police seized and translated it. And that article on the "Kosovo problem" was mailed to him, unsolicited, by the British "New Left Review" — and was available on open shelves in libraries.

Those who truly subvert Yugoslavia are the instigators of this show trial.

President Tito's most valuable legacy was the good name that Yugoslavia won for itself as the least repressive of Communist states. Five years after his death, his heirs have been unable to make a hybrid economic system create jobs and prosperity. Unwilling to debate real change, the regime treats dissent as a crime and reviles foreign critics who expect better. The reputation that will be on trial when hearings resume next Monday is not that of the Belgrade Six but of Belgrade.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

More Falashas to Save

The passage of Ethiopia's small, ancient, beleaguered Jewish community to Israel has a Biblical quality to it. The so-called black Jews, or Falashas — the word means "stranger" in Amharic — are said to be descended from a Jewish tribe that has been cut off from the rest of world Jewry for more than 2,000 years; they trace their beginnings to a union between King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Sharing the dismal poverty and backwardness of most other Ethiopians, a small number of the 10,000 or 15,000 Jews of the country had begun emigrating to Israel in the 1970s. The current great drought in Ethiopia provided the stimulus and opportunity for the Israelis to try to bring all willing Ethiopian Jews — just about the whole community — to the Jewish state.

It is not entirely clear that the Marxist government of Ethiopia has been paying any serious attention to Israel's rescue of the tiny Jewish fraction of the millions of Ethiopians who have been dying and suffering because of the drought. The regime may have allowed them to slip out as part of a still obscure transaction with Israel, which apparently supplies spare parts for planes that the previous government acquired from the United States.

The departing Jews, fleeing death and famine along with hundreds of thousands of other

Ethiopians, ended up mostly in Sudan. Sudan's involvement may not have been entirely disinterested, but as an Arab country officially at war with Israel it stood to face harsh political attack from other Arabs for "collaborating with the enemy." Still, Sudan allowed thousands of refugees to move to Israel, by an indirect route, from November on.

It was Israel who, for some baffling reason, broke the official silence that had shielded the flight of the Ethiopian Jews.

The Ethiopian government at once denounced the rescue, calling it "sinister" and a "gross interference" in Ethiopia's internal affairs — words that emphasize the character of the Marxists but that change very little, since the regime was neither cooperating with the exodus nor in a position to do much to halt it.

More harmfully, the Sudanese government, embarrassed in the eyes of fellow Moslems, halted the airlift out of Khartoum.

The common effort now should be to allow matters to cool so that Sudan can reconsider quietly this unfortunate judgment. Some 4,000 or 5,000 Ethiopian Jews are estimated to remain in jeopardy. Israel, in keeping with its prime purpose as a nation, is ready to take all willing Ethiopian Jews — just about the whole community — to the Jewish state.

It is not entirely clear that the Marxist government of Ethiopia has been paying any serious attention to Israel's rescue of the tiny Jewish fraction of the millions of Ethiopians who have been dying and suffering because of the drought. The regime may have allowed them to slip out as part of a still obscure transaction with Israel, which apparently supplies spare parts for planes that the previous government acquired from the United States.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Opinion

India: A Battle Against Inertia

The outlines of Rajiv Gandhi's thinking can be inferred from public statements. He is ready to let chief ministers run the states with less interference from New Delhi than had been the custom under his mother. But he insists they must obey the federal constitution. In practice that means no autonomy and no special status, let alone independence, for Punjab. The mixture sounds reasonable, but will require reasonableness from all parties if it is to work. It will also have to be shored up with agreed solutions to specific local issues.

On the larger issue of the management of the Indian economy and of public affairs in general, the greatest need of all is for Mr. Gandhi's enthusiasm to overcome the inertia

of Indian society. His drive against corruption and for greater efficiency may capture imagination at the top of the bureaucracy. It will fail unless it involves the lower echelons — the civil servants who actually work on files and see that they get to their destinations. It will fail if industrialists do not accept the challenge of greater freedom.

— *The Financial Times (London).*

If [the] government can live up to its promise, a new era in Indian politics could be starting, with Congress possibly assured the same majority in future elections. If it does not, the electorate will swing away. What choice it might then make in its irritation and bitterness could be very unpleasant indeed.

— *The Times (London).*

FROM OUR JAN. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Now Wireless Electric Light?

NEW YORK — Nikola Tesla, who has been at work on a "wireless electric light" for twenty years, says that he has practically brought it to a state of perfection. "It would be possible by my wireless transmitter of great power," said Mr. Tesla, "to light the entire United States. The current would pass into the air and, spreading in all directions, produce the effect of a strong aurora borealis. It would be a soft light, but sufficient to distinguish objects. I would like nothing better than to undertake to illuminate first the harbor of New York for a distance of say, 100 miles around."

1935: Congress Warned on Budget

WASHINGTON — Administration leaders warned members of Congress that the club of extra taxation was hanging over their head if they insisted on any reckless expenditures or appropriations beyond the \$8,000,000,000 budget brought in by the President [on Jan. 7]. Leaders in both Houses let it be known that if any legislation was passed which called for appropriations in excess of those recommended by the President, then extra taxes, the bane of every Congressman, would have to be forthcoming to meet them. The revenue bill is being held back, pending developments.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LES W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

ROBERT BONDY, Deputy Publisher

ALAIN LECOUR, Associate Publisher

RICHARD H. MORGAN, Director of Operations

STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Director of Circulation

FRANCOIS DESMAISIERS, Director of Advertising Sales

ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telex: 747-1265. Tel: 612718 (Herald Tribune)

Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hershey Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 5-385618. Tel: 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKenzie. 43 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 835-8802. Tel: 542009.

S.A. U.S. Capital: 1200 K Street, N.W. 20004. Tel: 7320126. Commission Paritaire No. 6137.

U.S. subscription: \$284 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Editorial Staff

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

ARTS / LEISURE

New Staging of 'Great Expectations' Fails to Live Up to Them

By Michael Billington
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dickens loved the theater. The theater, in return, has often lived off Dickens. In his own day pirated versions of his books were rushed onto the stage. Solo performers, from Bransby Williams to Emlyn Williams, have

THE LONDON STAGE

followed in Dickens's footsteps by doing readings from his works. And it was a Lemingrad version of "The Pickwick Papers" that prompted Trevor Nunn to launch the Royal Shakespeare Company's renowned production of "Nicholas Nickleby."

But the hazards of turning Dickens into drama are well illustrated by Peter Coe's savorless adaptation and production of "Great Expectations" now playing at the Old Vic. In the course of nearly four hours, Coe attempts to stage the bulk of this long, complex 1860 book. Thus we see young Pip bringing food and a file to the escaped convict, Magwitch, on the misty Kentish marshes; Pip's transformation into

a snobbish London gentleman with the aid of a mysterious benefactor; and his gradual moral awakening as he realizes that he owes his good fortune to Magwitch and once more tries to help him escape the law.

Coe heaves the story at us in a succession of short scenes hacked from the book. What he doesn't show is any feeling for the mysterious, dreamlike quality of the story (superbly realized in the David Lean film) or the richness of Dickens's narration. Strip Dickens to the barebones storyline and what you get is a coincidence-ridden Victorian melodrama: the genius lies in the mood and tone. It was a point realized by the RSC, which in "Nicholas Nickleby" gave us large swashes of descriptive prose, such as Ralph Nickleby's nightmare chase through a darkened London which was almost chorally declaimed by the whole company.

There is a strikingly similar passage in "Great Expectations" where Pip tries to aid Magwitch's escape down the Thames. Dickens prepared for this by making a trip down the river before writing the chapter. The result is a haunting

piece of prose filled with the sound of the water slapping against the shore or the grinding noise made by the oars in the rowlocks. What Coe gives us is dry ice, a boat lugged onto the stage and a clash with the purser that looks about as menacing as a Sunday-afternoon pileup on a park lake. Threadbare action is no substitute for the calm excitement of Dickens's prose or the revelation of the characters' innermost thoughts.

A couple of Old Vic performances suggest what might have been. Tony Jay as the lawyer Jaggers has the bearded, saturnine authority and "manner expressive of knowing something secret about every one of us" that Dickens describes. And Charles Lewis captures vividly the double-life of his clerk Wemmick who is an automaton in the office and a capering eccentric at his home which he literally treats as his castle, complete with flag and drawbridge. But Ian McCullach's Pip is no more than a cherubic cipher, and the reason is that Coe's limp, externalized version robs him of the guillotined, first-person narration that is the end of the whole point of the book.

In Jeffreys's version, fluently directed by Sam Winters, "Hard Times" becomes a play for today; and the four actors (David Timson, Kate Spiro, Caroline John and Frank Moore) switch hats, roles,

feast of impersonation and a sense of what the book is about.

They start with one great advantage: that "Hard Times" itself is a relatively short, amazingly topical masterpiece. At a time when British politicians frequently call for a return to Victorian values, Dickens's 1854 book reminds us what those values really were. It is a bitter, pungent attack on utilitarian economics, on an imagination-crushing education system, on the scarred landscape created by the industrial revolution and on power-hungry union leaders who ostracized workers refusing to strike. Only in a troupe of circus vagabonds does Dickens find evidence of the warm-hearted humanity denied to the governing classes.

In Jeffreys's version, fluently directed by Sam Winters, "Hard Times" becomes a play for today; and the four actors (David Timson, Kate Spiro, Caroline John and Frank Moore) switch hats, roles,

voices and characters with a lightning facility. Even this version isn't quite the whole story; but when you watch Spiro as Louisa Gradgrind registering in a matter of seconds the transition from girlhood to womanhood and the breakdown brought on by her father's insen-sate adherence to logic and fact, you get close to the humane radicalism of Dickens and begin to appreciate why he was a genius.

□
Literary theater is everywhere in the usual January play-pause; and yet another example is to be found at the Bush Theatre. Win Wells's "Gertrude Stein and a Companion," already acclaimed at last year's Edinburgh festival, is a brief, touching, verbally precise account of the intense, loving relationship between the avant-garde poetess Stein, who came from Pittsburgh, and the San Francisco-born Alice B. Toklas. The two lived in Paris in the inter-war years and moved easily in that world of Bohemian chic spearheaded by Hemingway and Picasso.

Stein clearly had an ego as big as the Gare du Nord; Toklas provided loyalty, security and a surprising capacity to get things done, even selling her chum's pictures to get her works published. The play, mainly a compilation of bawdy mots, evokes their mutual dependence and shared wit ("If Alice were a general," murmured Gertrude, "she'd never lose a battle — she'd merely misplace it"). But it is given abundant life by Miriam Margolyes as Stein, looking like a round, crooked Joan of Arc and sounding like Mae West, and by Natasha Morgan as a bouncy, beautiful, tentative Toklas. The evening celebrates emotional bonding with verbal felicity; but, after a trio of literary works, I am Steinishly reminded that a play is a play is a play.

Sheridan Morley is on a leave of absence.

DOONESBURY



It's Official: 117-Year-Old World Almanac Is a Best Seller

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has taken more than a century, but The World Almanac and Book of Facts, the reference book that has been called on to settle innumerable disputes, is a No. 1 best seller. The 928-page potpourri of facts and figures is in first place in the category of paperback Advice, How-To and Miscellaneous books.

"We're all very proud," said Jane D. Flatt, the publisher of World Almanac Publications Inc. "There's some luck involved but there was also a lot of hard work and dedication."

The "luck" refers to the fact that The New York Times revamped its best-seller lists two years ago to include reference books. Nevertheless, with more than 1.76 million copies of the 1983 edition in print, the Almanac's success would appear to be less the result of recent good luck than of its 117-year-old legacy of providing brief, accurate information on an endless array of subjects.

Want to slim down after the holidays? Turn to the book's Recommended Daily Dietary Allowances chart on page 133. Need to know the zip code of Yuma, Arizona, where the temperature is often the hottest in the nation, or the area code of International Falls, Minnesota, where the temperature is often the lowest? They are on pages

258 and 271 respectively. Who owns Haagen-Dazs ice cream? See page 139. Need to know 1981 production figures of wheat, rice and corn in Nepal? Look at page 203.

The Almanac lists the population of Lima, Peru, and the mayor of Lima, Ohio. It contains color flags of 180 world governments and statistics about the television viewing habits of men, women, teenagers and children. It offers instruction in mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and includes a sampling of notable earthquakes, tidal waves, train wrecks and other disasters.

There are omissions, of course. "We no longer list raw steel production or the distribution of industrial minerals," admitted Hana Umlauf Lane, the almanac's editor since 1980. There are also some apparent ambiguities: a Chinese scientist wrote to say he did not quite understand the definition of "Baud rate" given in the Computer Language glossary on page 116.

If the Almanac were the last word on everything, there presumably would be no need for The World Almanac Consumer Information Kit, The World War II Almanac, The Civil War Almanac, The Dieter's Almanac or any of the other books from World Almanac Publications.

The Almanac is put together by a 10-member staff, including an indexer, two editorial assistants, the compiler of the chronology, four

in-house editors, a Canadian editor and Kenneth L. Franklin of the American Museum-Hayden Planetarium, who edits the astronomy section. Twenty percent of the book is rarely updated (i.e., the Constitution, facts about the presidents), but 50 percent is updated at least briefly each year and 30 percent is completely new.

Collating that vast amount of information successfully has earned the Almanac a reputation for accuracy. But inevitably errors creep in. This year, for example, the book lists Tom Ritter, a Republican, as the election winner in Michigan's 8th Congressional District, when in fact he was nosed out by Bob Carr, a Democrat.

"It was very close when we went to press, but the results we relied on had Ritter the winner," said Lane, a Vassar graduate who holds a master's degree in Russian and East European Studies from Yale. The error will be corrected in the next edition. So will the reference to South Korea as a "police state," a description that Lane said did not accurately reflect the political changes of the last few years.

Even when elections are not in dispute, they play havoc with the Almanac's production schedule. Its usual deadline is the end of October, in time to include the World Series results, but in election years the deadline is pushed back at least a week. This year the editors kept almost 80 pages open, then em-

barked on a crash publishing project immediately after the votes were counted.

"It means staying up all one night proofreading the results," Lane said, "making film for the pages and getting on a plane the next day and hand-carrying them to our printing plant on the outskirts of Buffalo." As a result of that whirlwind schedule, however, the Almanac went on sale in New York a week later.

Ironically, for a book that deals in facts, the Almanac's most notable new feature is more likely to start arguments than to settle them: the editors of Omni magazine have taken a look into the future and see a brave new world that includes an inhaler to shield people from damage caused by smoking and air pollution (1986), three-dimensional television (1992), a vaccine against a human cancer (1995), the wholesale displacement of manufacturing jobs by robots in Japan and the United States (1999) and the revival of nuclear power (2000).

But it is the facts rather than forecasts that reference librarians, researchers and students have relied on since soon after the appearance of the first edition of The World Almanac, a 120-page volume with 12 pages of advertising, published by The New York World in 1868. Fourteen of those pages were devoted to the complete text of the Reconstruction Acts and a history of Reconstruction, while

the listing under "Important Events of 1867" included: "Indiana troublesome, and 8,000 U.S. troops ordered to the Plains" (Jan. 21); "Winter Garden Theater, New York, destroyed by fire (March 23); "Queen's Proclamation declaring the Dominion of Canada" (May 23).

Publication of the Almanac was suspended in 1876 but revived a decade later by Joseph Pulitzer, the publisher of The New York World, with the goal of making it "a compendium of universal knowledge."

The cover of the 1886 edition depicted the Statue of Liberty, for which Pulitzer had led the fund drive. The Almanac has sold every year since, has sold more than 45 million copies.

The Almanac was acquired by Scripps-Howard Newspapers in 1931 and for some years bore the imprint of The New York World, Telegram and later The New York World-Telegram & Sun. Now it is published in hard-cover (\$11.95) and paperback (\$4.95) editions, by Newspaper Enterprise Association Inc., a Scripps-Howard company.

Vatican Library Exhibit

The Associated Press
VATICAN CITY — The Vatican's Apostolic Library has opened an exhibition of books, drawings and other Roman art works of the early 16th century.



OX STAMPEDE — China's new 8-fen (3-cent) stamp marks the Year of the Ox, which according to the lunar calendar begins Feb. 20. The first-day issue quickly sold out; speculators resold the stamps for five times the price.

ONE DESK KNOWS NO LIMITS.
Now there's an office information system that goes beyond the clerical functions of office automation. The All-In-1 system from Digital will dramatically improve the way you and your organization work together: By putting all the information you need on a single terminal. On your desk. Tailored to specific needs. Easy to use. And easy to expand. Let us work with you to evaluate the information potential of your company. And set your mind free today, so you can imagine for tomorrow.

Digital Equipment Corporation International Europe,
12 avenue des Marquises, 1210 Bruxelles, Belgium 1022 33 33 11.

digital
The world's second largest manufacturer of computers.

*Spots Up
to Stem
emic Rate of
Age Suicide
Rate. Kind*

INSIGHTS

French Socialists Find That Gaining Power Has Eroded Ideology

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Alain Touraine, a leading French sociologist, has defined the most important event of the period of Socialist government in France as the disintegration of socialist ideology.

The Socialists themselves, for the most part, do not go that far in describing what has gone wrong since they came to power in 1981. But they agree that socialism, as it has been experienced in France, has created a crisis in their world of ideas.

They acknowledge that the government of President François Mitterrand has abandoned many of the verbal certainties that have been the essence of socialist ideology for more than a century, and that no one can say any longer that applying a specific aspect of socialist policy will produce a specific socialist result.

The crisis has two facets, creating a vast field of debate that has dominated political life for months. This struggle for the ideological high ground here is of real importance because, in relation to much of Europe and the Third World, France retains intellectual and political influence disproportionate to the country's financial or military power.

One aspect of the debate is within the left itself. The question is whether the government's economic policy and language should represent only a "parenthesis" until a return to doctrine is possible, or whether the Socialist Party must move toward advocating more individualism and less state control, putting the old doctrine to rest.

The other factor is the new respectability that the Socialists' difficulties have brought to conservative thinking in France, which, with the exception of the late philosopher-journalist Raymond Aron, had not had an admired intellectual champion since the end of World War II.

Now French conservatives have seized an issue that for the first time in many years goes beyond their usual promises of protecting property and standard of living. Although France had a strong central government apparatus long before the Socialist victory, the conservatives have succeeded in tarring the Socialists' economic, education and press policies as examples of an anti-individualistic, statist character.

THE theme of less government intervention, called liberalism here, has been taken up piecemeal by most of France's conservative and moderate political establishment.

Not only the conservatives but also Socialists of the party's left wing and more moderate factions acknowledge the left's ideological disarray. The Communists, who left the government this summer, have chastised the Socialists for compromises with capitalism, but their own internal disorder appears enormous, and they are confronted with a progressively dwindling share of the electorate.

For Didier Motchane, one of the Socialist Party's leading Marxist-oriented theorists, there is currently "a crisis of the left and the workers' movement of historical dimensions."



Among the analysts of socialism in France since the 1981 election are, clockwise from below, Didier Motchane, André Glucksmann, Max Gallo, Jacques Delors and Alain Touraine.

taining the current level of government involvement.

Another poll, published by the magazine L'Express, showed an increasing belief that there are too many government functionaries. There also were sharp changes in attitude over the last three years touching on traditional areas of Socialist doctrine. No longer did a majority favor a 35-hour workweek; no longer did a majority consider trade unions indispensable.

In a way, conservative politicians, whose individual popularity has fallen parallel to Mr. Mitterrand's, have had to run to catch up with the swing in attitudes. French conservatives have traditionally been statist in the manner of the French Kings, Napoleon and Charles de Gaulle, but men like Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist mayor of Paris, have started to distance themselves from some of the social policies of the 1960s and 1970s.

A series of best-selling books, popular and conversational in tone, by neoconservative writers like Guy Sorman, Jean-François Revel and François de Closets, have argued that France has become such a state-controlled society, rife with privilege and restriction, that it cannot grow, innovate or prosper.

They propose to break down what are described as the privileges of unions and certain state enterprises such as the national railroad or the national utility company, deregulation of many sectors of business, and a return of some industries nationalized by the Socialists, particularly the banks, to the private sector.

The arguments have the advantage of corresponding to a national mood of contradicting the Socialist policies that coincided with record unemployment and diminished buying power. But the only theme that the Socialists have fastened onto so far is a recent warning by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to the parliament that the opposition's proposals for the future of France "would constitute a grave step backward."

IN the face of the ideological challenge, the Socialists have responded in sometimes contradictory fashion.

On one hand, they condemn French neoconservatism as a law-of-the-jungle philosophy. In a speech in October, Mr. Mitterrand deplored it as "the enemy of real freedoms." But he also has asserted that he wants "less state involvement, not more, just like you." Taxes can be lowered, he said.

This kind of statement is contradicted by left-wing party spokesmen such as Mr. Motchane,

who talks of raising income taxes as "one of the imperatives" of solidarity with the poor. As for the economy, Mr. Motchane said, "It's a socialist left that allows collective organization and the public service to be discriminated."

In the view of André Glucksmann, a political scientist who played a major role in the 1968 student rebellion, the Socialists are incapable of reassessing a single ideological line. He said their crisis was not only of ideology, but also of culture — an entire attitude, a way of being that had characterized a significant segment of French life for a century.

"The idea was always that the man who worked with his hands held the future in them," he said. "and now that idea is dying. When

you're forced to close steel plants and mines, you're taking away the mission of the working class. What's left then?"

Now, "the Socialists must ask themselves what they can become, can represent," Mr. Glucksmann said. "They've answered with a word like 'modernization,' which doesn't mean much. In truth, the situation is really much more serious than that. The experience of the last three years means that a certain view of fairness, an internal morality, a system of values that lasted a century is breaking down. The Socialists will leave power showing the emptiness of both their old and new ideas, and that, for want of something honorable to replace it, is catastrophic."

Max Gallo, the former spokesman for the Socialist government, talking about the mood of the French left, called the current period "its hardest hour, the time of realistic awakening." "All the illusions were shared by the directors of the Socialist Party," he said. "We were carried along by them, and there was a departure from the laws of reality."

These days, there is considerable casting about for a new Socialist line, some kind of intellectual project that could reinvigorate the French left and allow it to do battle with those who call French Socialism a failure, a concept drained of contents, out of step with the country's instincts.

The party leadership will meet this year to work on a new ideological basis, on finding a voice that would allow it to hold onto power in 1986. But the only theme that the Socialists have fastened onto so far is a recent warning by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to the parliament that the opposition's proposals for the future of France "would constitute a grave step backward."

AT a Socialist convention last month all the ideology discussed was that of the conservatives; what the Socialists once called the scientific logic of their ideas seemed to have been filed away. Continuing to offer "modernization" as the essential element of the Socialist plan for France in 1983, Mr. Fabius spent most of his energy castigating the "war ideologies" of the right, who he said were planning a "systematic denationalization for ideological reasons," if they regained power.

With the election in view, the Socialists avoided frontal clashes at the convention and kept their ideological turnabout out of view. But they allowed their despair to show through in another way.

Lionel Jospin, the party's general secretary, offered a stark warning. "If the current relationship between right and left doesn't change before 1986," he said, "we're going to lose."

Ideologically, this approach is what the Socialists at times in the past have denounced as electoralism — looking at results ahead of programs and doctrine. Under any circumstances, it is an echo from what the party was promising in the decade before it came to power. "Socialism," Mr. Motchane wrote in 1973, "is above all the demand for totality."

U.S. Experts Urge Program to Stem 'Epidemic' Rate of Teen-Age Suicides

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

DALLAS — A program to prevent suicides by adolescents should be developed and introduced into high schools around the United States, psychiatrists and others agreed at a conference here.

Suicides by young persons have climbed to "epidemic proportions," said the panelists, who included Lieutenant Governor Alfred D. DelBello of New York and some of the nation's leading experts on teen-age suicide.

Mr. DelBello, co-chairman of the National Committee on Youth Suicide Prevention, called for a congressional commission to study the causes of such suicides, develop practical methods to identifying those considering it, and find ways to stop them.

He noted an absence of information on teen-age suicides, although there is agreement that the rate has tripled in the past three years.

The panelists attributed the steady rise to several factors, from increased use of drugs and alcohol by young persons to the failure of parents and teachers to identify warning signals and offer help. They said that increasingly easy access to firearms in American homes was a significant factor. Most of the young who kill themselves do so with firearms.

The panelists agreed that most such suicides were preventable and that almost all teen-agers who took their own lives died in some way their intention to do so.

Adolescent suicide is aimed at "the cessation of intolerable emotion, unbearable pain," said Dr. Edwin Schneidman, a professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Medicine. Dr. Schneidman is a co-founder of the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center.

If other ways are suggested to relieve emotional pain or make it endurable, adolescents will usually choose them, Dr. Schneidman said.

D R. Schneidman told of a pregnant girl who told him that she planned to kill herself. He persuaded her to write down alternatives he suggested, such as keeping the baby, giving it up for adoption, marrying or committing suicide. As he suggested each of a total of 14 alternatives, she rejected them one by one. But when she was asked to rank them in order of preference, he said suicide ranked no better than fourth.

But panelists cited statistics indicating that increasingly there is no one to offer such alternatives.

Dr. Pamela Cantor, a developmental psychologist who has written and lectured extensively about youthful suicide, described a study showing that typical American fathers spend "an average of 37 percent of their time with their infant children, and American parents spend less time with their children than any other nation of the world."

The National Center for Health Statistics estimates that more than 6,000 people 15 to 24 years old killed themselves in 1983.

That's more than five times the number who committed suicide in 1950. Since then, the number of youths who have committed suicide has gone from 4.3 to 12.5 per thousand.

Ninety percent of those attempting suicide are girls, Dr. Cantor said, although most of those who succeed are boys.

Ahhh, the Good Life: Kiwi Fruit, Radial Tires and Credit Cards

By Nancy Rivera

Los Angeles Times Service

M ENLO PARK, Calif. — What has lots of credit cards, probably drives a foreign car and prefers chunky peanut butter to smooth? An average resident of one of the 13 Western states, according to *Sunset* magazine.

Sunset's recently published Western Market Almanac lists little-known and sometimes strange facts about people who live in California, Arizona, Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The Western Market Almanac, compiled from research done primarily by Midmarket Research Inc. of New York, compares Western preferences and buying patterns to those of other regions, and with a national average.

The almanac contains an admittedly partial list of 97 products and activities that gained their first wide acceptance in the West, including dishwashers, kiwi fruit, telephone shopping, radial tires and, of course, hot tubs.

The West is credit-card country. "We carry more plastic around in our wallets," Mr. Schwartz said. Westerners lead in every category listed, except Sears credit cards, which are more widely held in the Northeast and Middle West.

Automated-teller cards and second mortgages have a greater acceptance in the West than in other regions, the almanac said.

Westerners prefer foreign cars. During the 1983 model year, the four top-selling cars in the 13 Western states were imports, led by the Honda Accord, while in the rest of the United States the top four sellers were domestic automobiles, led by the full-size Oldsmobile.

In food, "the buzz words are nutritious, fresh, light, healthy and ethnic," Mr. Schwartz added.

The West has more of the people who are living these new lifestyles," he said. "There are people who are doing exactly the things that we are in California," and the other 12 Western states, "but there just aren't as many of them."

Then again, "we do have a lot of bizarre characters out here," Mr. Schwartz allowed.

THE almanac found that Westerners are more innovative and more entrepreneurial than residents of other regions, primarily because they are more educated. Forty-one percent of Western adults have attended college for one or more years compared to 32 percent nationwide, Mr. Schwartz said.

Westerners aren't necessarily born with a yen for learning and innovation, but educated and innovative people are more likely to move, Mr. Schwartz explained.

Typically, the female adolescent who attempts suicide is a first-born child, close to her mother, but unable to accept herself.

The father is often absent physically, and is psychologically unavailable. If parents are divorced, the child tends to blame herself for the breakup and sees the split as abandonment by the father.

Among boys, she said, the suicidal type is often a younger child, more likely to try to solve problems on his own rather than ask for help from others. As an adolescent, he is likely to seek relief from problems in alcohol or drugs rather than turn to friends or therapy. A loner, he may be from an affluent home with high pressures to achieve, or from a poor environment. In either case he tries to please his parents but feels he is not recognized for what he is.

In a sense he is mirrors a larger sense of not belonging to a community or a family that many adults feel with the increasing numbers of upwardly mobile families who migrate around the United States into plastic communities with look-alike houses, pursuing the goal of better life for our children," she said.

One of the problems surrounding youthful suicides, the panel agreed, was a failure of parents and teachers to recognize the so-called "cry for help."

There is almost always some warning, panelists agreed. It may be something relatively obscure, an odd remark like "This is the last time I'll be in Dallas." Or a suicidal youth could begin giving away prized possessions, withdrawing from friends or refusing to answer the telephone.

Quite often, suicidal youngsters will say something like "I'm tired of living, wouldn't it be better to be dead?" Or one may make an overt declaration to a close friend, sworn to secrecy: "I'm going to kill myself."

In a significant number of cases, the panelists said, close friends of adolescents considering suicide knew or strongly suspected their friends were considering ending their lives. The friend often said nothing, either out of confused loyalty, or because they did not believe the threat, and wanted to avoid getting friends into trouble.

IN a sense he is mirrors a larger sense of not belonging to a community or a family that many adults feel with the increasing numbers of upwardly mobile families who migrate around the United States into plastic communities with look-alike houses, pursuing the goal of better life for our children," she said.

One of the problems surrounding youthful suicides, the panel agreed, was a failure of parents and teachers to recognize the so-called "cry for help."



People who know what's good for business

Fly Northwest Orient to the USA in the luxury of Regal Imperial service and pay your way with the American Express Card! From Copenhagen, Dublin, Glasgow, Prestwick, Oslo, Shannon or Stockholm, you can enjoy the exclusive sleeper-seat comfort of our "Executive Suite" in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Boston or New York at ordinary business class fares. From Hamburg, Frankfurt or London Gatwick, there are sleeper-seats for all First Class passengers and the choice of special Executive Class seating zones on the upper deck or

in the main cabin. Wherever you go, you'll enjoy freedom, flexibility and peace of mind with the American Express Card to pay for virtually all your travel expenses — in restaurants and hotels, for car hire, for shopping. People who know what's good for business, choose Northwest Orient and American Express!

If you are not yet enjoying the benefits of American Express Cardmembership, pick up an application form where you see this sign...



Call any of our European offices: London 01-429 5353 Amsterdam 020-404015 Athens 1-340 7936 Brussels 02-218 6262 Copenhagen 01-14 88 99 Dublin 01-717760 Frankfurt 069-23 43 44 Glasgow 041-234 4175 Hamburg 040-35 15 41 Manchester 0161-490 2271 Milan 2-782 7300 Paris 1-247 13 41 Stockholm 08-14 38 80 Tel Aviv 3-293 153 Zurich 01-251 0000 Vienna 222-528 709

Frankfurt 069-23 43 44 Glasgow 041-234 4175 Hamburg 040-35 15 41 Manchester 0161-490 2271 Milan 2-782 7300 Paris 1-247 13 41 Stockholm 08-14 38 80 Tel Aviv 3-293 153 Zurich 01-251 0000 Vienna 222-528 709

Frankfurt 069-23 43 44 Glasgow 041-234 4175 Hamburg 040-35 15 41 Manchester 0161-490 2271 Milan 2-782 7300 Paris 1-247 13 41 Stockholm 08-14 38 80 Tel Aviv 3-293 153 Zurich 01-251 0000 Vienna 222-528 709

Frankfurt 069-23 43 44 Glasgow 041-234 4175 Hamburg 040-35 15 41 Manchester 0161-490 2271 Milan 2-782 7300 Paris 1-247 13 41 Stockholm 08-14 38 80 Tel Aviv 3-293 153 Zurich 01-251 0000 Vienna 222-528 709

Frankfurt 069-23 43 44 Glasgow 041-234 4175 Hamburg 040-35 15 41 Manchester 0161-490 2271 Milan 2-782 7300 Paris 1-247 13 41 Stockholm 08-14 38 80 Tel Aviv 3-293 153 Zurich 01-251 0000 Vienna 222-528 709

Frankfurt 069-23 43 44 Glasgow 041-234 4175 Hamburg 040-35 15 41 Manchester 0161-490 2271 Milan 2-782 7300 Paris 1-247 13 41 Stockholm 08-14 38 80 Tel Aviv 3-293 153 Zurich 01-251 0000 Vienna 222-528 709

Frankfurt 069-23 43 44 Glasgow 041-234 4175 Hamburg 040-

NYSE Most Actives								
Vol. High Low Last Chg.								
Diamonds 3619 18% 17% 18% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOE 2449 10% 9% 10% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GEH 14676 10% 9% 10% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
AMCI 15451 10% 9% 10% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
United 14823 20% 21% 22% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
IBM 1221 10% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
UIPower 10522 20% 21% 21% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
SEAC 14245 41% 42% 42% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GRCA 15704 10% 10% 10% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
FINCA 7297 8% 8% 8% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Dow Jones Averages								
Open High Low Last Chg.								
Indus 1176.51 1194.08 1191.78 +1.11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Trans 1421 1421 1421 1421 +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Comp 183.49 187.08 186.31 186.31 +0.51	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

NYSE Index								
Open High Low Last Chg.								
Composite 98.94 99.03 99.01 99.01 +0.01	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Industrials 102.93 102.97 102.91 102.91 +0.02	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Transport 97.41 97.47 97.47 97.47 +0.02	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Finance 94.07 94.94 94.94 94.94 +0.23	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Tuesday's NYSE Closing								
Close Chg.								
Advanced 225 +2.25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Industrial 225 +2.25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Unchanged 225 +2.25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total Issues 771 14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Issues 14 14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume Up 2,711,000 2,732,720	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume Down 3,517,180 3,517,180	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

AMEX Diaries								
Close Prev.								
Advanced 225 +2.25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Industrial 225 +2.25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Unchanged 225 +2.25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total Issues 771 14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Issues 14 14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume Up 2,711,000 2,732,720	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume Down 3,517,180 3,517,180	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

NASDAQ Index								
Close Chg.								
Composite 244.05 +0.01	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Industrials 229.03 +0.11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Finance 229.03 +0.11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Utilities 223.21 +0.24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Transport 223.21 +0.24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Banks 223.21 +0.24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Trans. 223.21 +0.24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

AMEX Most Actives								
Vol. High Low Last Chg.								
Ultimate 2024 11% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Capitol 2014 11% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
TIE 2015 11% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GRICO 2216 11% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GRICO 2216 11% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
HOU 1538 11% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
TEXAS 1010 11% 11% 11% +1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

NYSE Closes With Small Gain

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The stock market turned in a mixed performance Tuesday as traders were hit with a surprise switch in the Reagan administration lineup, a swap of jobs by the treasury secretary and White House chief of staff.

"Wall Street was a little confused by it all," said William LeFeuvre, an analyst at Purcell, Graham & Co.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 5.63 points Monday, gained another 1.11 points to close at 1,191.70. Earlier in the session, the blue-chip average had been up as much as 4.64 points.

More than eight stocks rose in price for every seven that fell on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume rose to 92.11 million shares from 86.19 million Monday. Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 113.23 million shares.

Several broad indexes of stock-market activity declined.

The NYSE's composite index of all its listed common stocks slipped .08 to 94.81.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell .21 to 182.62, and S&P's 300-stock composite index was off .25 at 163.99.

Monday's advance, the first gain of the new year, came as hopes brightened for additional declines in interest rates and for continued moderation in inflation.

But even though bond-market interest rates fell again Tuesday, there was uncertainty about the cabinet shakeup and worries about the upcoming round of corporate earnings reports.

Unitedynamics, the object of a takeover bid by Nortex, jumped 5 1/2 to 22%. Nortex rose 1 1/2 to 15%.

The collapse of Teledyne is casting a bit of a pall on the market," said Robert Colby, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

"It put the fear of earnings into the market."

</div

** BUSINESS ROUNDUP

3 U.S. Makers Register Chips Under New Law

By Elizabeth Tucker

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three chip makers have registered the first semiconductor chip designs at the Library of Congress, under new federal legislation that protects the devices from piracy.

Intel Corp., Motorola Inc. and Harris Corp. registered their designs Monday at the library's copyright office under the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984.

"The Semiconductor Chip Protection Act is the first new intellectual-property law passed by Congress in more than 100 years," said Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, the Wisconsin Democrat who chairs the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on patents, copyrights and trademarks. Mr. Kastenmeier was a drafter of the legislation.

"Now, semiconductor companies will have protection from pirates copying their complicated designs," said Tom Dunlap, Intel's general counsel and secretary. "As a result, the Chip Protection Act will encourage the development of chips that were previously considered economically marginal."

COMPANY NOTES

Burroughs Corp. said it has signed a contract valued at \$20 million under which a group of Chinese companies will assemble, distribute and maintain its small-business computers in China.

Eastern Airlines' largest union, the Machinist's Union, filed a federal lawsuit to block the carrier from extending an employee wage-concession program. U.S. District Judge Jon Eaton set a Thursday hearing date for both sides to argue whether Eastern's action was legal.

Grand Marine Holdings, the shipping arm of collapsed Camrani Investments, has filed for liquidation. The company said in a statement that its fleet was valued at \$9.8 million at the end of 1984.

Hongkong Land Co. said it has

other products, such as computer and video software not clearly protected under the existing system of patents and copyrights, may be examined in Congress this year to determine whether new legislation is necessary for them as well. Mr. Kastenmeier said.

Other products, such as biological designs used in biotechnology, may eventually be covered by legislation designed to protect technologies that may not be explicitly covered under existing laws.

The Semiconductor Chip Protection Act came about as a result of pressure from the chip industry, which said that existing laws did not sufficiently protect its products from increasing piracy at home and abroad.

The new law, which draws from both copyright and patent laws, protects the designs of chips by making it illegal to reproduce any semiconductor pattern for 10 years after registration. It carries penalties of up to \$250,000.

Foreign companies will be able to register their works if their countries extend equivalent protection to U.S. designs. The Japanese are considering a chip protection law.

Northeastern Seeks Shelter In Chapter 11

United Press International

MIAMI — Northeastern Airlines filed Tuesday for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, but continued service with three aircraft, officials said.

A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said the airline was using the planes for flights to Philadelphia, Chicago, and Islip, New York, as well as to the Florida towns of Orlando, West Palm Beach, St. Petersburg and Fort Lauderdale.

Northeastern officials filed the petition early Tuesday in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Miami. The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

French Daily On Finance Set for Debut

*Axel Krause**International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — La Tribune de l'Économie, a French financial daily aimed at an international readership, will debut next Tuesday, its sponsors said Tuesday.

"Until now, the ground for high-level, international readership in Europe has been occupied by the International Herald Tribune, the Financial Times and the Wall Street Journal," said Jean-Michel Quatropoint, general manager.

Northeastern officials filed the petition early Tuesday in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Miami. The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

The petition listed Northeastern's three largest creditors as Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, owed \$10.5 million for Airbus A-300 aircraft; Aeroflot of Bulgaria, France, owed \$1.1 million, and AeroThrust Corp. of Miami, owed \$1.5 million.

In the petition, the Fort Lauderdale-based airline listed assets of about \$28 million and debts of about \$48 million.

</

Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 6,180,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 7,141,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Sl. 100 High Low	Close Gnd. Chng.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Sl. 100 High Low	Close Gnd. Chng.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Sl. 100 High Low	Close Gnd. Chng.
C											
1794 119 TIP CDI's		10 10	100 + 10	1794 86 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 54 Korpak		22 21	200 + 20
1794 79 CHS	200 2.1	10 10	100 + 10	1794 225 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 52 POEGHS	2.42	122	200 + 20
1794 47 CIR		10 10	100 + 10	1794 226 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 53 POEGHR	2.27	125	200 + 20
1794 25 CIR		10 10	100 + 10	1794 227 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 54 POEGHM	2.26	123	200 + 20
1794 16 COIRE	124 104	10 10	100 + 10	1794 228 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 55 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 15 Colntn	40 3.0	10 10	100 + 10	1794 229 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 56 POEGHO	2.24	123	200 + 20
1794 14 Comco	32 2.5	10 10	100 + 10	1794 230 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 57 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 13 CMarc	28	10 10	100 + 10	1794 231 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 58 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 12 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 232 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 59 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 11 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 233 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 60 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 10 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 234 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 61 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 9 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 235 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 62 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 8 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 236 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 63 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 7 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 237 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 64 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 6 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 238 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 65 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 5 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 239 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 66 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 4 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 240 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 67 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 3 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 241 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 68 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 2 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 242 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 69 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 1 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 243 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 70 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 0 CMarc		10 10	100 + 10	1794 244 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 71 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 194 AFNics	34 1.5 16	10 10	100 + 10	1794 245 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 72 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 193 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 246 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 73 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 192 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 247 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 74 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 191 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 248 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 75 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 190 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 249 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 76 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 189 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 250 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 77 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 188 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 251 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 78 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 187 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 252 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 79 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 186 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 253 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 80 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 185 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 254 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 81 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 184 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 255 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 82 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 183 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 256 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 83 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 182 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 257 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 84 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 181 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 258 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 85 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 180 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 259 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 86 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 179 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 260 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 87 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 178 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 261 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 88 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 177 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 262 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 89 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 176 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 263 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 90 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 175 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 264 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 91 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 174 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 265 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 92 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 173 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 266 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 93 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 172 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 267 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 94 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 171 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 268 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 95 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 170 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 269 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 96 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 169 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 270 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 97 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 168 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 271 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 98 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 167 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 272 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 99 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 166 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 273 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 100 POEGHN	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 165 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 274 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 101 POEGHP	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 164 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 275 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 102 POEGHR	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 163 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 276 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 103 POEGHM	2.24	124	200 + 20
1794 162 AFNiv		10 10	100 + 10	1794 277 FleEn		2 2	272 + 2	1794 104 POEGHN	2.2		

SPORTS

Brock, Wilhelm in Hall of Fame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

he will be eligible for voting by the hall's veterans committee.

NEW YORK — All-time base-stealing king Lou Brock and Hoyt Wilhelm, the knuckleball specialist who turned relief pitching into an art, were elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame Monday night, while slick-fielding Nellie Fox missed out by the closest margin ever.

Both Brock, an outfielder, and Wilhelm were named on more than the required 75 percent of ballots cast by members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, but Fox, who died in 1973, missed by two votes.

Brock, only the 15th player ever voted into the hall in the regular phase of the voting, received 295 of the 395 ballots — 79.5 percent.

Wilhelm, who pitched in the major leagues for 21 years and is the first reliever to be elected, was named on 351 — 83.7 percent.

Fox, in his last opportunity to be voted into the hall in the regular phase of the voting, received 295 of the needed 297 votes, a percentage of 74.6. The writers' association checked with Edward Stack, director of the hall, to see if that percentage could be rounded off to 75 percent, but Stack said a "pure" 75 percent is required.

Infielder Fox, who had a 19-season fielding average of .984, was the American League's most valuable player in 1959 for the Chicago White Sox and had a lifetime batting average of .288. In five years,

Braves, Chicago Cubs and Los Angeles Dodgers.

He had a lifetime record of 143-122 with an earned-run average of 2.52. The right-hander spent much of his career specializing in relief, but that was before saves were recorded in the statistics. In an era of home runs and high scoring, he posted ERAs of under 2.00 in six seasons — five of them from 1964 through 1968.

Bill Rigney, who played with Wilhelm on the Giants and later managed him in New York and with California, was elated. "That's wonderful," Rigney said. "The Hall of Fame is getting kind of classy now that they've added Hoyt Wilhelm."

Rigney said "there's absolutely no doubt" that Wilhelm was ahead of his time as a relief specialist.

"The first year he came to us, which was '52, he almost didn't make the hall-of-fame. I don't think Leo (Manager Leo Durocher) really thought a knuckleballer could get the job done. He pitched that day against the Cubs in an exhibition game," Rigney continued. "The butterfly was going all over the place, every which way — they couldn't hit it and we couldn't catch it."

"He was someone who did things no one else could do and he could do them every day. . . . He was a manager's pitcher because of the way he went about his business," said Rigney.

(AP, UPI)



Hoyt Wilhelm, a baseball player, wearing a cap with a 'A' logo.



Lou Brock, a baseball player, wearing a cap with a 'A' logo.

Bürgler Wins Cup Event

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SCHLADMING, Austria — Thomas Bürgler of Switzerland won his first World Cup race here Tuesday, holding off a second-leg

WORLD CUP SKIING

charge by Marc Girardelli to take a men's giant slalom.

Fastest on the first run, Bürgler sliced an excellent second leg to thwart Girardelli and win with an aggregate time of 2 minutes and 36.65 seconds.

He was just 0.11 seconds better than Girardelli, who was fastest in the second heat and finished with a total clocking of 2:36.76. Switzerland's Martin Haugl took third place in 2:38.33.

Austrian-born Girardelli, who races for Luxembourg, nonetheless increased his lead in the overall cup standings.

Girardelli now has 140 points, 36 more than second-place Swiss Pirmin Zürbriggen — who was disqualified for missing a gate in Tuesday's race.

"I never thought I'd really win a World Cup race," Bürgler said.

He said maintaining the lead going into the second run was the most nerve-racking part of the day.

"I would have preferred to start third or fourth. I had a lot of time to think after my run, and that seems to have been my problem in the past," said Bürgler, whose older brother Toni retired last year from the cup circuit.

When I heard about Girardelli's time, I knew I had to risk everything," said the winner, referring to Girardelli's second-run 1:15.79 — 0.92 seconds faster than his own.

Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel, third in the overall standings with 101 points, suffered the same fate as Zürbriggen, failing to add to his total after going out with a missed gate on the second run.

Girardelli's father and coach, Helmuth, said his son could have done far better on a better-prepared course.

"I know Marc could have gained at least a second in the afternoon if he had a later starting position," the elder Girardelli said. "There was entirely too much powder snow on the course, especially in the tracks around the gates. Later starters had a much better time of it."

Girardelli, fifth fastest in the morning run, started first in the second heat but could not quite make up the deficit on Bürgler.

Fourth place went to Austrian Günther Mader, whose 2:38.57 was the best cup points of the season.

He was followed by Switzerland's Joel Gaspoz (2:38.87), Richard and Pramotton of Italy (2:38.99), Jurc Franko of Yugoslavia

(2:39.35) and Austrian Franz Gruber (2:39.56).

The skiers raced only hours after arriving from La Mongie in the French Pyrenees, where a slalom race was cancelled Monday morning because of a heavy snowfall.

The competitors and team officials flew to Munich and then drove to Schladming, most of them arriving Monday night. (UPI, AP)

76ers Counter Slowdown by Suns, 100-99

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The Phoenix Suns knew they couldn't outrun the Philadelphia 76ers. So they slowed things down and tried to outshoot them here Monday night, and the strategy worked almost well enough to keep the 76ers from winning their eighth straight game.

"It was the only answer," said Coach John MacLeod after the Suns' 100-99 loss. "We came in

NBA FOCUS

here last year and tried to run with them and fell behind by 30 points. We didn't want them to start flying up and down the court."

The Suns hit 58.6 percent of their shots and held the 76ers to 66 field-goal attempts, 20 below their average. But Philadelphia won by going 57.6 percent from the floor and outscoring Phoenix by 24-15 from the free-throw line.

Elsewhere it was Boston 108, New York 97; Dallas 102, Seattle 84; Kansas City 110, Golden State 101 and Los Angeles Clippers 116, Utah 106.

Phoenix often waited until only 10 seconds showed on the 24-second clock to start its offense. Time and again the Suns scored just before the clock expired.

So few shots were taken that Malone had a season-low five rebounds to go with his 19 points. But 76er rookie Charles Barkley had 13 rebounds and 15 points, six of them down the stretch.

After the game was tied, 90-90, with 2:21 remaining, Barkley hit two free throws and moments later stole a pass and dunked to give Philadelphia a 96-90 lead with 57 seconds left. Phoenix cut the deficit to 96-94 with 20 seconds remaining, but Barkley's two free throws boosted the lead back to four.

Larry Nance made it 98-96 with eight seconds left, and Andrew Toney's basket five seconds later offset Rod Foster's desperation three-point goal at the buzzer.

Hall of Famers Hoyt Wilhelm in 1979, left, and Lou Brock in 1970.

The Associated Press

Starting the New Year in Style: A Load of Bull on a Big Day for Little People

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Before the snow blankets fell, English soccer won for a day its coat of many colors. Never threadbare, ever ready to warm the most mundane of seasons, this coat seldom forgets our need for New Year's injections of fantasy.

The first Saturday in the calendar is set aside for the little people — for assorted unknowns to play Davids to the household-name Goliaths they normally pay to watch.

Under the innocuous label of FA Cup, round three is a lottery. It sends the gods of sport into dens and has forgotten existed since their schooldays.

A little frost or a lot of mud on an exposed, bumpy pitch can undermine the supposedly superior talents of the giant boys — and if their nerve is frail or their determination suspect, they face ridicule in front of packed stands and crowds baying to see the mighty fallen.

It is blood-stirring stuff a million miles from the Wembley spectacle in the spring, when the finished product is binned via satellite to 70 or more nations.

Sometimes, too, it is a load of bull. That, anyway, was what it came down to in the West County town of Hereford on Saturday.

There Arsenal, a multimillion-pound collection of international "stars" trembled before eager Fourth-Division strivers who were outrageously ill-rewarded by the final 1-1 scoreline.

The upstaging of Arsenal began even before kickoff,

ROB HUGHES

dion's pride. In the end, a miraculously save and the basis of a goalpost saved Arsenal to fight a replay whenever the big freeze relents.

There were as many angles to Arsenal's near-humiliation as there will be day be joints of beef from old Liverpool himself. Meanwhile, settle for the disgrace of Charlie Nicholas, for whom Arsenal paid three-quarters of a million pounds, being substituted during the second half because his performance and commitment was not match for Jimmy Harvey, Hereford's captain — who years ago was cast out by Arsenal as a failed professional.

If ever Arsenal was going to break Harvey's heart, it was then. Last Saturday, all it broke was his left wrist, a trifling injury he insists will not prevent him leading Hereford in the replay.

Hereford was until recently too inconsequential even to figure among England's 92 professional league clubs. So, today, is Burton Albion, the team of a small Midlands brewery town.

Albion had scuffled and bantled through half a dozen games dating back to the summer before meeting near-neighbor Leicester City, a First-Division straggler with big cup traditions. Leicester spanked Burton's part-timers, 6-1, and so ended an unlikely fairytale.

Or did? Burton has appealed to have the match replayed because its goalie had been concussed, with the score at 1-1, by a chunk of wood hurled from the crowd. England's FA will, I fancy, find ways to reject little Burton's request, although the craven logic by which UEFA recently ordered Celtic to replay a match because a bottle narrowly missed an opposing player suggests anything can happen.

It reflects sadly on modern times that when minors earn the right to romance, the unacceptable face of trendy hooliganism comes barging in.

Burton, even at its level, has sponsors (in this case the same brewery whose name Leicester carries), directors and bank managers to appease. And so, putting profit ahead of the glory of playing on its own little ground, Burton transferred the game to Derby County's larger stadium.

More than 22,000 came, including the lout who tore up a seat and hurled it at Paul Evans. The nonleaguers then sped the footbally nonsense seen from professionals — risking a man's livelihood and possibly his life in the name of bravado.

Evans was badly concussed. He was revived, refused the stretcher and dragged onto wobbly legs. I fel

dizzy. I wanted to vomit, but nothing would come out. Things were happening yet they were not. I can't remember their second and third goals. I was praying for halftime."

When that came a doctor advised Evans not to go out again. The doctor allowed his advice to be overruled. Groggy as he was, Evans did not want to let the team down by leaving them a man short. Not now, not on the afternoon of the greatest game of their lives.

How stupid can we get? I don't mean Evans — whose mind was so jangled he hardly remembers where he was — but the medical profession, the legislators, the blithered management who permitted a man of 34, a qualified lawyer, to risk his entire future by groping through another hour flinging his head at the feet of forwards in pursuit of a lost cause.

Hereford against Arsenal, Burton Albion against Leicester . . . and half a dozen others. Those games invoke an intoxicating euphoria. They are by-the-grope-of-god opportunities to overturn the established order of things, the impossible dream that sometimes comes true.

Most of us can sense why Evans, an intelligent man in workaday life, should forget he was doing all this for £15. But to allow him to ignore medical opinion that was unfit to continue was so senseless it wiped out for me the most enjoyable day of the season.

The spirit of the FA Cup was not meant to be a funeral hymn.

Bruins Down Kings, 5-4, in Overtime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — They don't get extra pay for it, but you won't hear the Boston Bruins complaining about a little overtime. Playing in their fifth consecutive extra session

NHL FOCUS

at home Monday night, the Bruins used Charlie Simmer's goal to defeat the Los Angeles Kings, 5-4. "I'm glad we had the overtime," said Coach Gerry Cheevers, whose Bruins are 3-0-2 in their last five overtimes. "It was a tough game for the Kings to lose. Charlie made a great play."

Center Tom Fergus, who had three assists on the night, got around defenseman Craig McDonald deep in the Los Angeles zone and passed the puck from the right side to Simmer, racing in from the left. Simmer, who had been traded by the Kings Oct. 23, tipped the puck past goalie Bob Janczyk for his 24th goal of the season with 39 seconds left in overtime.

"You don't have much time, so all you try to do is get a stick on the puck," Simmer said.

In Monday's only other game, Hartford downed Toronto 7-4.

The Kings squandered a chance to move into a third-place Smythe Division tie with Winnipeg. The Bruins were trailing 4-3 before a Ken Linskens deflection forced the final 1-1 scoreline.

He also threw a record 48 touchdown passes, bettering the old mark by 12, and set marks with 362 completions and nine 300-yard passing games in a season (5.084).

He was the only other quarterback to move into a third-place Smythe Division tie with Winnipeg. The Bruins were trailing 4-3 before a Ken Linskens deflection forced the final 1-1 scoreline.

Marino made it look easy all through his record-breaking season. "But who's to say what's easy and what isn't?" he said Monday. "I'm not the one who's making it easy. A lot of guys have helped me reach this level. Our offensive line is very intelligent and they don't make many errors. They know who to pick up. That's why I've only been sacked 13 or 14 times all season."

And wide receivers Mark Clayton and Mark Duper — "having them makes it easier too."

Marino won in a year when Chicago's Walter Payton became the all-time NFL rushing leader. Eric Dickerson of the Los Angeles Rams set a single-season rushing record, Art Monk set the single-season receiving mark and Charlie Joiner eclipsed the all-time receiving record.

(AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD**Hockey****National Hockey League Leaders**

National Hockey League leaders through games of Jan. 4.

OVERALL OFFENSE

G A P Pts GF GA

Gerrity, Edn. 41 71 112 16

Kurri, Edn. 39 42 81 12

Bossy, N.Y. 34 34 81 8

Haweschuk, Wif. 34 37 61 6

B. Sutler, N.Y. 31 34 61 5

D. Sutler, L.A. 30 32 61 5

Nilsson, Col. 21 25 56 10

Oarodnick, Del. 27 28 55 10

Fedorick, Del. 25 26 55 10

Peccei, Del. 26 27 54 19

Yzerman, Del. 26 27 53 19

Nichols, L.A. 27 28 53 19

McLean, Wif. 27 28 53 19

Tonelli, N.Y. 23 29 52 19

Carrasco, Wif. 24 30 51 19

Coffey, Edn. 24 30 51 19

Kerr, Ph. 24 30 51 19

Burke, Ph. 24 30 51 19

B. Sutler, N.Y. 24 30 51 19

T. Marrow, Chi. 25 30 51 19

GOALTENDING

(Empty-Net Goals in Parentheses)

